

AVERAGE SWORN NET PAID
CIRCULATION, JUNE
Daily36,126
Sunday36,265

TULSA DAILY WORLD

VOL. XV., NO. 293

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921

14 PAGES

PRICE 5 CENTS

GUSTAFSON CASE GOES TO JURY TODAY

TEXAS MAY START WAR UPON KLAN

Appeal to Legislators for Action Against Secret Society

AIM BILL AT KU KLUX

Measure Would Make It Felony to Appear in Disguise Within the State

LONG LIST OF TAR PARTIES

Many Men and Women Victims of Organization During Past Months of Activity

DALLAS, July 20.—Appeals from various parts of the state to the legislature, now in special session at Austin, that an investigation be made of the reported widespread activity in the state of masked bands during the past several weeks, were supplemented today in the circulation of a petition for Representative Patman of Cameron county, which he said was aimed at the Ku Klux Klan organization, asking the governor to submit a bill during the present session, which would make it a felony to appear in disguise in Texas.

Seven Cases in Week.
During the past 10 days seven cases in which men or women have been tarred and feathered, beaten or robbed had been reported up until tonight.

ANOTHER TEXAN TARRIED.

LUTKIN, Texas, July 20.—Sherwood Vinson was seized by four masked men at the railroad station here this afternoon and hurried out of town. In less than 10 minutes he was returned and dumped out of an automobile in the business section with a coat of tar and feathers.

Vinson ran into a tailor shop, where he was quickly seized and taken to a rooming house, where he was held until he was released.

This was the second such attack here in the last 48 hours.

A tar and feather "party" with a former bank cashier as the victim at Hay City Saturday was the latest case reported today.

Last Saturday night at Tenaha, Shelby county, a woman, said to be the first woman victim of white-capping in the southwest, was stripped of her clothing and was taken to her home.

W. McKinnis, Nacogdoches plumber, has twice suffered at the hands of a masked band, the first at Tenaha Sunday morning and the second last night. He reported that he was robbed and beaten when first attacked at Tenaha and was beaten and had tar applied to his clothing, but not to his body, in the second assault at Tenaha.

Was Beaten. Insensible.

Earl H. Peters of Athens yesterday was taken from a hotel at Chandler, beaten into insensibility and left on the highway. Another man was tarred and feathered at Lucknow last night and still another whipped at Muskogee early this week.

Some 15 or 20 cases have been reported since April 1, when a negro fellow was taken from a hotel here and taken to the country and flogged by a group of masked men who also branded his forehead with acid with the letters "K. K. K." Two white men were taken to the same treatment, the branding feature being eliminated.

A Houston lawyer was tarred and feathered early in April and ordered to leave the city.

Resistant has reported two tar and feather cases. One of the victims, a physician, today was warned through the other victim to leave the city under pain of death. He declared he had no intention of heeding the warning.

Whitewashers Arrested

Two attempts were made upon a white man. He escaped from his captors the first time through interference by his wife, but exactly a month later was taken out, beaten and tar and feathers applied to his body. The last episode resulted in the arrest of four men, three of whom have been bound over to the grand jury on charges of whitewashing, and the other released. This is the first time since the beginning of the summer that the alleged whitewashers have been apprehended.

Several attacks have been reported from the Goose Creek oil region, a negro was whipped and treated with tar and feathers at Belton last month and early in July a white man was taken from an automobile in the business district of Fort Worth and given a coat of tar and feathers.

Plane Attack on Warship Fails

ON BOARD THE DESTROYER LEAHY, En Route Norfolk, Va., July 20.—Aircraft failed today to sink or materially damage the former German battleship converted into a United States naval training ship, off the Virginia capes to determine the effect of airplane attacks on the ship and other types of warships.

Blow of Victim Puts Hijacker Down for Count

When a lone hijacker at midnight Wednesday night attempted to hold up and rob Harry Blake, for many years deputy United States marshal at Muskogee, in the 300 block on South Nogales avenue, the intended victim knocked the menacing weapon from the bandit's hand, swung a good right to the jaw and the highwayman took the count.

When officers arrived at the scene, some 250 pounds of prize money was found on the person of the prizefighter, a young man who later gave his name as H. E. Chaney. Chaney will get nothing from his escape except a possible sentence in the penitentiary.

Blake's only complaint to the police is that his shirt was torn when the muzzle of the revolver which he knocked from the hand of the bandit, struck in the cloth of the garment.

The intended victim of the robbery was deputy marshal under Marshal Blake, whose headquarters were at Oklahoma City. Blake had many years' experience in handling federal prisoners in the eastern district of Oklahoma and the admitted highwayman lost nothing more than the usual episode in the life of the former officer. Blake is now special agent for the Cossden company.

CONDEMN ACT OF CHI. LEGION POST

Local Post Head Asks for Details of Proposed Prize Fight

QUESTIONS POINTE

Would Ascertain Whether the Chicago Organization Is Negro Post

Is the Sol-Mai-Mar post of the American Legion at Chicago a negro post? And would it willingly incite race hatred and warfare in order to have one "blacker" defeated?

These are questions that the local post, No. 1234, wants answered since press dispatches have reported that the Chicago post has endorsed Jack Johnson, former heavyweight champion, and offered to promote a fight between him and James William Eagleston, Jr., commander of the Tulsa post, yesterday sent a letter to the commander of the Sol-Mai-Mar post containing these inquiries. Subsequent action that the local organization will take will be based upon the answer received.

Based upon the answer received, a letter to H. B. Bell, department commander at Ardmore, informing him of the step he had taken and suggesting that the matter be taken up with the Illinois department with the same end in view.

Hard to Believe Report.

"It is hard for us who have so recently known what race hatred really means," said Eagleston in his letter, "to believe that such action has been taken."

Discussing the matter yesterday, the commander of the local post pointed out that the Chicago post had five negroes followed the Wilbur-Johnson fight, and that, inasmuch as the St. Louis, Chicago and Tulsa posts have secured permission to all to draw the color line now would be disastrous. He feels that it is most regrettable that such a move has been made by any branch of the legion, and stated that while ex-service men here are anxious to fight, they wanted full information from the Chicago post itself before any formal action as a body is taken by Joe Carson as an organization.

Special Interest to Tulsa.

The Tulsa post feels that it has a peculiar interest in the announced fight emanating from the Chicago organization in view of the fact that its members have had an important part in quelling the recent race disturbances here in Tulsa and in helping to maintain order following Eagleston's letter to the Sol-Mai-Mar commander follows.

"Dear Sir:—A press report has come to my attention in which your post has been mentioned as having taken part in the fight between Jack Johnson and James William Eagleston, Jr. for the championship."

"May I ask—"

"Is your post a negro post?"

"Would you willingly incite and encourage race hatred, animosity and warfare, tried in order to have one 'blacker' defeated?"

"I ask these questions that I may be fully informed as to the stand you are reported to have taken. It is hard for us who have so recently known what race hatred really means to believe that such action has been taken."

Yours for the best of the legion.

BURNS ENDS TALE OF PLAYERS PLOT

Exhausted by Hackling of Lawyers; Witness Sticks to Story

DOUBLE-CROSS FIXERS

"Black Sox" Fixed the Fixers by Winning Third Game After They Failed to Pay

O'BRIEN IS VERY SARCASTIC

Famous Criminal Attorney Tries to Shake Star in Testimony But Loses Out

CHICAGO, July 20.—Bill Burns, the state's chief strength in the baseball trial, today finished his story of how he and others conspired with eight Chicago White Sox players, to throw the 1919 world series to Cincinnati.

The admitted accomplice in the alleged plot then withdrew three hours of nerve-racking cross-examination by two defense attorneys in which he fought a give-and-take battle, never weakening in the essential facts of his story, although several times badly confused on incidental details.

At the end of his twelfth hour on the stand the witness appeared exhausted. His body was limp in the witness chair, his eyes were half-closed, but his head was held back and his answers still came clearly and definitely despite a catarrh of innuendoes and disparaging remarks about his character and character and other sorts of shots heaped on by his questioners.

Tells of Meetings.

After finishing his story of Cincinnati conferences between himself, Alvin Karpis, and Benji, whom he identified yesterday as David Ziser of Des Moines, Iowa, a defendant, Burns told of further meetings in Chicago, of how the players double-crossed the "fixers" by winning the third game when they were paid out after the first two, and of how he agreed with Dan Johnson, president of the American league, and John T. Ryan, secretary, to come to Chicago and testify for the state. He denied that he was paid more than his expenses for the trip, and that he was paid for his testimony, and stuck steadfastly to these statements under cross-examination.

He was then turned over to James C. O'Brien, who, after a brief cross-examination, asked him to come to the stand and tell the jury what he knew of the alleged plot to throw the 1919 world series to Cincinnati.

O'Brien Sarcastic.

Under O'Brien's examination, Burns at first seemed a hesitant, nervous man, but as the trial progressed he became more confident and more sarcastic. He said that he did not know that the Chicago post was a negro post, and that he did not know that the Chicago post was a negro post.

It was Mr. O'Brien, however, who obtained from Burns what may be regarded as the most damaging point to the state's case. Burns had testified that he had seen a letter from the Chicago post to the Tulsa post, and that he had seen a letter from the Chicago post to the Tulsa post.

Hard to Believe Report.

"It is hard for us who have so recently known what race hatred really means," said Eagleston in his letter, "to believe that such action has been taken."

Discussing the matter yesterday, the commander of the local post pointed out that the Chicago post had five negroes followed the Wilbur-Johnson fight, and that, inasmuch as the St. Louis, Chicago and Tulsa posts have secured permission to all to draw the color line now would be disastrous. He feels that it is most regrettable that such a move has been made by any branch of the legion, and stated that while ex-service men here are anxious to fight, they wanted full information from the Chicago post itself before any formal action as a body is taken by Joe Carson as an organization.

Special Interest to Tulsa.

The Tulsa post feels that it has a peculiar interest in the announced fight emanating from the Chicago organization in view of the fact that its members have had an important part in quelling the recent race disturbances here in Tulsa and in helping to maintain order following Eagleston's letter to the Sol-Mai-Mar commander follows.

"Dear Sir:—A press report has come to my attention in which your post has been mentioned as having taken part in the fight between Jack Johnson and James William Eagleston, Jr. for the championship."

"May I ask—"

"Is your post a negro post?"

"Would you willingly incite and encourage race hatred, animosity and warfare, tried in order to have one 'blacker' defeated?"

"I ask these questions that I may be fully informed as to the stand you are reported to have taken. It is hard for us who have so recently known what race hatred really means to believe that such action has been taken."

Yours for the best of the legion.

'Lil Old N.Y.' Is Apt to Hit Jack For Part of Wad

NEW YORK, July 20.—His claim of New York residence in an effort to save his \$500,000 automobile when an attachment was levied against it after his fight with Georges Carpentier, may cost Jack Dempsey, heavy-weight champion, nearly \$125,000.

Niles H. Becker, district attorney of the New York state income tax bureau, today began preparations to recover the latter sum from the champion.

At Mr. Becker's explanation, the puncher's predicament, Jack Keane, Dempsey's manager, in seeking the attachment vacated, made affidavit that Dempsey was a non-resident of New York. The writ had been issued in the presumption that he was a non-resident.

Numerous others of Jack's friends supported the Keane affidavit. This being the case, Mr. Becker says, Carpentier's conqueror is liable to about \$125,000 income tax here.

The sum out of which the income developed was brought by Frank J. Spillman, who alleged that Dempsey owed him \$100,000 on a motion picture contract.

FLAMES SWEEPING MEX OIL DISTRICT

Amatlan Fields Are One Vast Sea of Fire, Reports Show

LOSS NOT ESTIMATED

Derricks Fall Like Chaff in Face of Conflagration in Rich Field

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, July 20.—A great fire in the Amatlan oil fields has destroyed property to the value of several million dollars and so far as is known is not yet under control.

Advices from Tampico, which are meager, say that two wells are burning and that 152 has been devastated. This loss comprises approximately 25 hectares, or about 62 acres.

One of the oil companies has been informed that the fire was caused by lightning, which ignited two wells simultaneously. The consensus of opinion among oil men in Mexico City is that the fire was accidental, whether by lightning or not, and that there was no deliberate attempt at sabotage, as had been rumored early in the day.

Troops Fight Flames.

Troops have been rushed to Amatlan, and workers from other districts are aiding in fighting the flames, their efforts being directed toward preventing the fire from spreading. At first it was believed that the fire had been extinguished, but late advices say the wind veered, saving that the fire started in the property of W. J. and Thompson and spread quickly. There were 23 wells being drilled in lot 152, it is said, but the number already operating is unknown.

MEXICO CITY, July 20.—

The Amatlan oil fields are on fire, with drilling towers falling like chaff and the workers fleeing according to reports received here describing the greatest catastrophe in the history of the oil field.

The cause of the fire is not known.

The financial loss cannot be estimated, says the advices, which add that the conflagration divides into insignificant the Pordio de Llano disaster.

A column of fire hundreds of feet high is covering the entire field, it is declared, and efforts to suppress the blaze are said to be considered hopelessly.

It also is feared that there will be some loss of life as the fire spread so quickly from lot No. 152, where it started, and other wells in the vicinity exploded.

The Amatlan field is one of the richest in the state of Vera Cruz.

Tulsa ex-Service Men to Attend Military Funeral

Approximately half a hundred of the Joe Carson post No. 1, American Legion, expect to go to Keesville Sunday to be present at the military funeral of George Baker, sergeant, the last boy of that town to be killed in the service of his country.

Sergeant Baker, who leaves a mother, a brother and four sisters, served with the 30th division, William Eagleston, Jr., commander of the Joe Carson post will head the legionnaires from Tulsa, who will be in uniform and will attend in a body.

INDICT GOVERNOR ON THEFT CHARGE

Illinois Executive Has Embezzled Fortune Is Grand Jury Report

MADE BIG STATE LOAN

Ten Million Dollars Went to Swift and Armour, Declares Attorney General

DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE

Small Asks Confidence of State in Statement; Blames Political Enemies

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—Indictments charging Gov. Len Small and Leon Gil, Fred E. Sterling of Illinois and Vernon Curtis of Grant county with embezzling \$750,000 of state interest funds from the state treasury during their terms as treasurers of the state were returned by a special grand jury this afternoon.

The charges that Illinois' two highest officials misappropriated money in the treasury were brought by Attorney General Frank J. Murphy, who called into session to investigate a loan of \$100,000 made to Swift and company and Armour and company, two of the largest packers in the country.

The loan was said to have been negotiated during the term of Governor Small, who served as treasurer in 1917 and 1918 and extended his term of office in 1919.

The grand jury investigation was the culmination of a political feud which has been raging in the state for many months between the two highest officials of the state.

Several weeks later Brady called again in regard to the stolen car, which he was seeking, and thought to be a stolen car, as the engine number was mutilated. Ward said he visited Brady's garage, looked it over, concluded that it was a stolen car and sent the transmission number into the factory to determine the owner.

Employed by Gustafson.
Ward said he called at Brady's garage several days later and that at this time Ray Dickson, at that time unknown to him, drove away. The officer who learned from Brady what Dickson was doing was on this trip that Ward took the car to town and turned it over to the Sherman Ellis Insurance company.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said in March he conferred with the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, and that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

STATE ADMISSION AS TO CONCLUDES RIOTING CASE

First Witness Called by Defense to Refute State Charges

WARD ON STAND IN CONSPIRACY CASE

First Witness Called by Defense to Refute State Charges

BRADY CORROBORATED

Suspended Officer Relates Story of Dealing With "Undercover" Man

Ray Ward, suspended head of the auto recovery department of the police, who was also accused by the grand jury, was the first witness for the defense who took the stand in the conspiracy case.

Ward was on the stand for almost two hours and when court adjourned at 5 o'clock the cross examination had just gotten under way.

The witness was given a severe questioning by John Goldsberry, assistant county attorney, who made repeated efforts to tangle Ward, but without success.

Ward said that he first knew C. O. Brady in October, 1920, when Brady called him at his office in regard to a Chrysler, which Brady was repairing and which he said appeared to be a stolen car. Ward said he visited Brady's place and that the Chrysler was a stolen car, which he took later, turning it over to the owner.

In January of this year Brady called again, saying that a Ford engine had been left at his place, over, concluded that it was a stolen car, which he took later, turning it over to the owner.

Several weeks later Brady called again in regard to the stolen car, which he was seeking, and thought to be a stolen car, as the engine number was mutilated. Ward said he visited Brady's garage, looked it over, concluded that it was a stolen car and sent the transmission number into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said in March he conferred with the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, and that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Ward said that the chief of police, who was in charge of the investigation, was told that the car was a stolen car, and that the transmission number was sent into the factory to determine the owner.

Suicide Dies on The Cross After Rehearsing Act

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 20.—The body of Arthur A. McDaniel, 45, was found hanging from a pine and red painted cross in the parlor of his home here last night.

Neighbors saw him taking the photographs Sunday but did not know he was rehearsing his suicide.

The arms were hung horizontally by means of wire nooses fastening the hands to the wall.

CITIZENS UPHOLD OFFICERS' STORY

New Testimony Indicates Police Did Not Fail in Their Duty

BLACKS HAD LEADERS

Wilkerson Says Negro Deputy Sheriff Urged Blacks to Invade White District

The unexpected happened Wednesday in the trial of John A. Gustafson, assistant police chief, and where the end of the case was predicted for next week it is now almost certain that the case will be given to the jury some time today.

The abrupt shortening of the trial, which has already been in session for a week and a half, came when defense attorneys announced that they would have to put every member of the police force on the stand to refute certain testimony introduced by the state, and had already placed several patrolmen on the stand. The state agreed to admit that such would be the testimony of all other officers. The admission came in the form of a stipulation between counsel whereby it was agreed that each member of the force would testify to the same facts.

Accepted as Testimony of All.

The testimony which the defense was attempting to refute was that given by several state witnesses who claimed to have seen a police officer kill Dr. A. C. Jackson, negro physician, and also testified that they saw police officers looting and burning houses in the black belt.

In the stipulation it was agreed that each police officer would testify that he did not shoot Doctor Jackson, and that he did not see any other police officer do such acts.

The defense rested on the riot count. Ray Ward was the first witness called and immediately began introducing testimony on the conspiracy count. Ray Ward was the first witness to testify on this count. He was on the stand when court adjourned.

Defense attorneys said that they would conclude their testimony by noon Thursday. Unless the state has a great deal of rebuttal testimony it is believed that the case will be concluded some time this afternoon. Otherwise a night session will probably be held.

Up to the time that the defense rested on the riot count the trial had worn along with painful slowness during the day. Several witnesses, most of them police officers, took the stand and testified to the same incidents. The jury was lax in its interest. Many of the jury-men apparently were dreaming of other things.

But when the testimony started on the other count a transformation took place. The jury was on its toes, evidencing intense interest, and when Judge McDaniel called the 12 men were in better spirit than they have shown since the first day of the trial.

D. H. Mondier, plainclothesman, the first witness to take the stand Wednesday corroborated the testimony given by George Blaine, police captain, and Gustafson as to what happened on the conspiracy count. Mondier admitted that he did not disarm any negroes himself but did see the chief disarm one and turn the gun over to Sheriff McCallough.

First Shots Cleared Streets.

However, Mondier said that acting under the instruction of the chief he circulated among the large crowd of whites and also among the negroes attempting to persuade them to disperse. He testified that he did succeed in talking one band of blacks all carrying weapons, to leave. He said when the shooting began he was on the south entrance of the courthouse. As the first shots rang out the large crowd began to disperse rapidly and in a short time the streets were completely cleared, according to the witness.

Following the shooting he reported at the police station and worked all that night and the next day until martial law was declared. He testified that he was on duty during the riot.